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The NORTH-CAROLINA MAGAZINE;

OR,

UNIVERSAL INTELLIGENCER.

From FRIDAY AUGUST 24, to FRIDAY AUGUST 31, 1764.

The NORTH BRITON. No. LXV.

To what could it be owing that the reigns of ſo many of our kings have been inglorious, unfortunate, and even fatal to themſelves? If we may give credit to hiſtory, they evidently proceeded from one of theſe cauſes; that is, either from the ill deſigns and contempts of the prince himſelf, againſt the liberties of his ſubjects; or from his ſuffering SOME OTHER PERSON *to* engroſs *his* authority, *and* TYRANNIZE over them IN HIS NAME.

CRAFTSMAN, Jan. 1736.

SATURDAY, *October* 8, 1763.

To the NORTH BRITON.

SIR,

IT has long been a maxim with your *puny* eſſayiſts to cover the barrenneſs of their own parts, with extenſive extracts from other publications. Theſe ſort of Geniuſes ſeize on every popular production as a lawful prize; and having written a previous encomium to introduce it with ſome degree of colour, which generally furniſhes a ſingle paragraph only, the piece is *cut down to their ſize*, and happily ſerves to fill up the remainder of the paper. I have obſerved, Mr. North Briton, that you have never been ſo deficient in matter, as to avail yourſelf of this convenient artifice; nor, if affairs continue on their preſent footing, do I apprehend you will ever experience a ſcarcity of ſubjects. The inſolence, ignorance and inactivity of the miniſterial Herd, are too fruitful of murmurs among the people, and too pregnant of cenſure from a patriot writer, to lay you under any neceſſity of treading in the *ingenious* ſteps of your unprolific brethren. There are, however, *ſome* caſes, in which an extract may be highly apt and uſeful; and *particularly* when it is from a piece, which, from the original form of its publication, and the length of time ſince it appeared, it is natural to ſuppoſe may neither be generally known, nor generally remembered. If, therefore, you think this a ſufficient reaſon for printing the following, taken from a phamphlet publiſhed about twenty ſeven years ago, and which then made a very great noiſe, it is at your ſervice: If not, I ſubmit to your better Judgment,

The fatal Conſequences of Miniſterial Influence; *or, the Difference between* Royal Power *and* Miniſterial Power, *truly ſtated.*

IF ever the crown, or rather the miniſters of the crown, ſhould be able by the many poſts and penſions at their diſpoſal, to influence elections of all kinds, and both houſes of parliament, ſo as to have always a majority in each houſe, under the abſolute direction of the prime miniſter for the time being, it would be no way neceſſary for any miniſter to deſire a farther ſacrifice of our conſtitution; for, by both houſes being under ſuch a direction, our conſtitution would be as effectually deſtroyed, as if both houſes had joined in an abſolute ſurrender of all the liberties and privileges of the people.

The outward form might, and probably would, be kept up; but every man muſt ſee that

that the life and ſpirit of our conſtitution would be loſt. Our government would, from that moment, become an abſolute monarchy, and that one of the worſt kind; for if we muſt chuſe, it would be better for us to have an abſolute monarchy, founded upon the principles of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance, and ſupported by ſuperſtitious prieſts, *ridiculous as they are*, than an abſolute monarchy founded upon corruption, and ſupported by mercenary parliaments. In the firſt caſe, the people would, it is true, be *ſlaves*; but they might preſerve their religion and their morality; whereas, in the laſt caſe, the people would not only be ſlaves, but the generality of them would, of courſe, become *arrant knaves*, and a general depravity would ruſh in upon us; for all ſorts of licentiouſneſs would be encouraged, in order to make way for corruption. We could never expect to ſee our debts paid off; nor to be relieved of any of our taxes; and if any part of the old debt ſhould at any time be paid off, great care would be taken to contract ſome new debt in its ſtead; for the doctrine lately broached would then become a certain and neceſſary maxim of ſtate; our debts muſt be kept ſtanding, and our taxes continued, becauſe the dependencies they create are neceſſary for the ſupport of our government.

Under ſuch a government as this, it would be impoſſible for the people in a *legal* and *regular* method, to bring any *miniſter* to *Juſtice*, as long as he continued the FAVOURITE of the *crown*. Let him be as *rapacious* and *oppreſſive* as it is poſſible to imagine; let the *intereſt* of the *nation* be *ſacrificed* to foreigners; let the *murmurings* of the *people* be *loud* and *general*; nay, *let him be* BURNT IN EFFIGY *at every market town in Englaud*; yet he would continue to *rule* over the *people*; to *inſult the nobles*; to *plunder* the *nation*; and *rob* the *exchequer*; and till the crown threw him off, he might every year proudly brag of his wiſdom and innocence, and defy the friends of the people to lay any thing to his charge. Could we *then* pretend to be a *free* people? Could we then pretend to a privilege, or power, of calling our Governors to an Account, and puniſhing them for their tranſgreſſions? No! The crown might now and then throw a prime miniſter out, to be torn in pieces by the mercenary mob in parliament, at the command of, and in order to give an air of popularity to the next, that ſucceeded; but if no miniſter is ever to be called to an account, or puniſhed by our parliament till he is given up by the crown, the people of *Turky*, have as juſt a pretence to *Liberty* as the people of *England* could pretend to.

This ſort of government the Royal Family can never deſire to ſet up. It is againſt their intereſt; as, by our conſtitution, the King can never be made to anſwer for any faults or oppreſſions, committed by thoſe under him, even though committed by his expreſs order in writing; therefore it can never be the intereſt of the King, to draw upon himſelf popular reſentment, by overturning, or endeavouring to overturn our conſtitution.

But, with reſpect to our miniſters, and all in power under the king, it is otherwiſe. They are all anſwerable, not only for their own conduct, but in many caſes for the conduct of thoſe they employ. Nay, they are anſwerable for the *king*'s conduct; becauſe they are bound in duty to give him *good* and *wholeſome advice*; and if he enters into any meaſures, which are inconſiſtent with the intereſt of the nation, and contrary to the laws of the kingdom, they muſt anſwer, and will certainly be *puniſhed* for it, if our *conſtitution be preſerved in its full vigour*. Conſidering therefore the weakneſs of human nature, how apt men's heads are to turn giddy with power, and how ready moſt men are to turn the *power* and *favour* of the *crown* to the *aggrandizing* and *enriching* their *own families*; I believe, without pretending to the gift of prophecy, I may foretell that we ſhall have, in future times, as we have had, in times paſt, many miniſters, whoſe PERSONAL SAFETY *will depend upon* PREVENTING *any* IMPARTIAL *enquiry into their conduct*; and, for this purpoſe, will certainly endeavour to overturn our conſtitution, by having a majority in one, or both houſes of parliament, entirely under their direction.

This difference between the real intereſt and ſafety of the Royal Family, and the intereſt and Safety of the King's miniſters, ſhews us how neceſſary it is to diſtinguiſh between that power, which is veſted in the crown, by the true and original nature of our conſtitution, and that power, which has ſince been veſted in the crown, either by accident, or by the art of miniſters. The firſt I ſhall call the *royal power* of the *crown*; the laſt I ſhall call, what it really is, the *miniſterial power* of the *crown*. From the antient hiſtories and law-books of this

kingdom, it appears that the power of the crown did not formerly ſo much conſiſt in the naming of all the officers, employed in the exerciſe of our government, as in the commanding and directing them, *after they were named by the people*; and this is certainly moſt agreeable to the true ſpirit of our conſtitution, which ſuppoſes that the king can do no wrong; becauſe, if his orders be contrary to law, the the officer, to whom they are directed, *ought* to inform him, and not only *may*, but *ought* to *refuſe* to *execute* them; and if, in ſuch a caſe, he *neglects* to give the king *proper information*, or if he executes any *illegal* orders, it is not the king, but the officer, who, by our conſtitution, does the wrong, and *he* only is to be *puniſhed* for it. The intention of this regulation certainly is, that it may not be in the power of any king to do wrong, or to get any illegal orders executed; and this intention will probably be effectual, where the *orders* are *iſſued* by the *crown*, and the *officers* NAMED by the *people*.

With reſpect to *penſions* and *gratuities*, it is the ſame. Thoſe which are granted to men of *eminent rank*, may be ſuppoſed to be the effects of royal benignity, and can *never* be *granted* but for *eminent public ſervices*; ſo that the Conſiderations, for which they are granted, muſt be *publickly* known; and therefore it would be no diminution of the royal power to order them all to be publickly regiſtered, under the pain of High Treaſon. But thoſe little *hidden* penſions, or gratuities, which are paid to perſons of *mean rank*, can but ſeldom be ſuppoſed to proceed from royal benignity, but from *miniſterial bribery*. Such are ſeldom granted for public ſervices; and they may, probably, be granted in *future* times for *ſecuring* to the *miniſter* a *corrupt majority* in *both houſes of parliament*.

My readers will now, I hope, fully underſtand the diſtinction I have made between the *royal* and the *miniſterial power* of the *crown*. The firſt is coeval with, and a neceſſary part of our conſtitution; and when it is not under miniſterial direction, it cannot be ſuppoſed that it will be often turned towards the overthrow of our conſtitution. The laſt is the produce of later ages, and is of late years grown to ſuch a height, that if any one man ſhould *hereafter* get the direction both of the royal and miniſterial power of the crown, and ſhould turn both theſe powers towards ſecuring to himſelf a corrupt ſlaviſh majority in both houſes of parliament, I am afraid the honeſt and free part of the people, *tho' united to a man againſt him*, would find it impoſſible to exerciſe the power in the legal and regular manner eſtabliſhed by our conſtitution, with reſpect to the calling of *him*, or *any* of his *tools* to an *account*; or *puniſhing them* for their *blunders* or *oppreſſions*.

About the ſame time, Mr. North Briton, the following was publiſhed in the Craftſman, and may not prove an improper ſupplement to the above.

Marks by which a *king* may know when he is reduced to the *deplorable condition* of beng a *ſlave to* his *ſervant*, or *miniſter*.

1*ſt*. WHEN *many noblemen and gentlemen* of the moſt *ancient families*, the *largeſt eſtates*, and the *greateſt credit* in the kingdom, *abſent themſelves* from *Court*.

2*d*. When men of *unqueſtioned worth* and *fidelity*, *throw up great poſts*, without any *declared motive*, or with a *ſolid weighty one*.

3*d*. When counties, cities, and great trading towns, return *members* to *parliament* in *oppoſition* to the *court intereſt*.

To theſe, Sir, I think may be ſubjoined, but that I alſo ſubmit to you, the following:

4*th*. When any great national concern, *ſuch as the preliminaries of a peace*, &c. is ſtrongly *conteſted* in *both houſes*, by *men* of *great abilities*, and *known patriotiſm*.

5*th*. When the *whole tranſactions* of a *treaty* of *peace*, are kept *entirely* a *ſecret* to the *people*.

6*th*. When great cities, counties, and boroughs do *not* addreſs the throne on ſuch an *important event* as a *peace*.

And laſtly, When the addreſſes are known to be *procured* through the *influence* of *intereſted courtiers*; or venally purchaſed through the *avarice* of a few *leading people*, in any great city, county, borough, or bodies of men.

I am, SIR,
Your conſtant Reader,
F. B. Y.

A particular Account of ſome late political Proceedings, much the Attention of the Public.

SOON after the Death of Lord *Egremont*, before his Majeſty thought fit to fill up the vacancy in the adminiſtration, Mr. *Pitt*

Pitt was invited to a conference which laſted two hours, no other perſon being preſent except the Duke of *York*. This happened on *Saturday* the 27th of *Auguſt*, and on the *Monday* following the ſame gentleman was again admitted to the ſame honour. What paſſed at theſe conferences, tho' *confeſſedly ſecret*, has been the ſubject of much writing and diſcourſe; it is therefore neceſſary for us to collect the principal matters together in the moſt impartial manner, leaving our readers to give that credit they pleaſe to the facts.

The firſt report was, that on the *Thurſday* preceding Mr. *Pitt's* interview with the King, the Earl of *Bute* had waited on this gentleman, and conferred with him three hours.

The above report was ſoon after followed by the following account, which was induſtriouſly circulated, and gained credit with a very conſiderable party.

His Majeſty, in conſideration of the preſent diſguſts among his ſubjects, had, upon the death of the E. of *Egremont*, reſolved to ſacrifice all private reſentment to public union and peace; and there being then two of the great offices of ſtate vacant, *viz.* Secretary of ſtate, and Preſident of the Council, and two or more perſons being willing to ſubmit to honourable removes (one of whom was Firſt Lord of the Treaſury) his M——y was in hopes that theſe great offices, which carry moſt of the power of the ſtate, would have gratified the ambition of the Oppoſition. Accordingly a perſon was employed to ſound the ſentiments of Mr. *Pitt*, the great leader of that party, who then anſwered with condeſcenſion and moderation. Upon which he was ſent for to his M——y, who repeated what is before related. Mr. *Pitt* upon this meeting, ſupported himſelf upon a reaſonable footing, acting rather the ſupple and humble character, to draw his M——y and his preſent adminiſtration into a negociation, as it will afterwards appear, merely to ſhake the confidence of the adminiſtration. What he chiefly inſiſted on was, to be aſſiſted by the able council of Lord *Bute*; but he was anſwered, that as this could not be ſeriouſly deſired, ſo it was alſo impoſſible, becauſe that generous nobleman had taken the reſolution of retiring where even the voice of faction and malice could not pretend he had the ſmalleſt concern in public affairs, and this merely for the quiet of the kingdom, though it was extremely inconvenient for his private affairs.——Here then the negociation ended: Mr. *Pitt* deſiring time to conſult his friends till *Monday*, when he returned to his M——y, and aſſuming quite a different ſtyle and manner from the preceding day, he ſaid, That after conſidering the ſtate of the nation, and the ſtate of parties, he found, unleſs the following conditions were granted, he could not propoſe to enter into his M—y's ſervice; *viz.* Himſelf Secretary of State, and to have the diſpoſal of all offices. Lord *T—m—le* Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, with three of his friends in the board (among whom Mr. *Wilkes* is ſuppoſed to have been intended to be one) the Duke of *C—mb r——d* at the head of the army, and the naming of a Secretary at War: *Newcaſtle* and all his friends to come in: Every man who was concerned in making the peace but Lord *Halifax*, to go out; and even all who voted for it, who might ſtand in the way of others who diſapproved.

To which his M——y ſaid, Sir, I believe, "from my feelings as a man, I have offered "as great ſacrifices as ever Monarch ſubmitted "to, merely for the good of my people, "whoſe minds have been poiſoned by ambi- "tious and deſigning men: But you want to "reduce me to ſuch a ſituation, diſavowing "my own act, and what my heart approves, "and by giving up my frends to a vain and "factious reſentment, that I ſhould be un- "worthy of ever having another friend; and "you yourſelf muſt firſt diſpiſe and then diſ- "truct me. No, Sir, before I ſubmit to "theſe conſiderations, I will firſt put the "crown on your head, and then ſubmit my "neck to the axe."

This was afterwards treated as an artful and falacious repreſentation of what paſſed, and the following laid before the public as more authentic.

During the life of Lord *Egremont*, that nobleman, Lord *H—x* and Mr. *G—ville*, finding their council was over-ruled by ſome inviſible power, and themſelves prevented from remedying the preſent diſorders of the ſtate, and from purſuing the public welfare with that decorum which becomes thoſe who are the ſervants of the crown, deſired to reſign their poſts into the hands of him, who, by the conſtitution, has the ſole right of diſpoſing of them.

This being known to Lord *B—e*, he perceived that the above three Miniſters were not adapted to become his ſcreen, either reſpecting

ing the departments of government, or the impeachment which it was rumoured was preparing for him by the minority. Alarmed at the probability of ſuch an event, he ſet himſelf to conſider by what means he might beſt ſecure himſelf from accuſation, and ſtill remain about his M—y. He was not long in deciding, that Mr. *Pitt* would prove the moſt proper and the moſt likely perſon to effect theſe purpoſes.

On *Thurſday* the 25th of *Auguſt*, he waited on this gentleman at his houſe in *G——n ſtreet*. What was the reſult of a long converſation will be beſt ſeen by the ſequel. On *Saturday* Mr. *Pitt* was with his M——y, when, preſuming from the application of the perſon, or more probably from ſtipulated terms between him and Lord *B—e*, he propoſed ſuch arrogant demands to his P——e, as, had they been complied with, would have reduced your K——g to the moſt abject ſtate, and have deprived him of that right to which every maſter of ſervants is juſtly intitled, that of naming thoſe by whom he chuſes to be ſerved.

He vainly imagined, with Lord *B—te* on his ſide, that nothing was too extravagant to be aſked or be granted, provided his lordſhip was ſecured from accuſation, and to remain with his M——y. In this he was miſtaken, the ſenſe of honour in the K——g is not to be overborne by any conſideration, in favour of particular men, and of private intereſts. The haughty and indignant terms of his ſubject were therefore rejected. Thoſe Miniſters, ſince named in the Gazette, were ſoon reſolved on, and Lord *B—e* was to leave *London*.

This relation, which is followed by a long train of reaſoning, injurious to the character of Mr. P—tt, *is treated by a ſubſequent writer as the manifeſto of thoſe now in power. As this is the moſt remarkable paper that has appeared on the occaſion, we ſhall give it without abridgment.*

C——ſtreet, Sept. 15.

"IN the unſettled ſtate of adminiſtration, ſince Mr. *P—tt* retired from his Majeſty's councils, a ſort of appeal unworthy of government, has been frequent from thoſe in power to the people. However mean ſuch appeals were, they have commonly been hitherto founded on truth; but the miniſterial manifeſto, [*of which the above is only a part*] for impudence and falſhood exceed all the libels which have diſgraced our times. I do not conceive that the great man traduced, will himſelf condeſcend to anſwer ſuch a maſs of lies. As a by-ſtander, however, I ſhall beg leave to animadvert a little upon this *Chef d'ouvre*, of an abandoned cabal.

I will examine upon their own ſtate of the caſe, as ſet forth in their manifeſto, the pretenſions of the preſent cabal to the favour of their country. I will not be anſwerable for the truth of the writer's firſt aſſertion, that Lord *B—e* and Mr. *P—tt* were on the point of being reconciled: but I will aſſert, that every diſintereſted man in *Great Britain* moſt ardently wiſhed for ſuch an event, as the only thing that could reſtore peace among ourſelves, and give us our juſt weight and importance abroad. I own I have all the reſpect and eſteem for Mr. *P—tt*'s virtues and abilities that I can have for any thing human; but ſtill I am ſenſible, that, like other human beings, he too has his failings; that noble conſciouſneſs which makes him the firſt of men, has ſometimes prevented his giving due attention to others of equal rank and ſtation, a condeſcention which always facilitates buſineſs: this high manner has done worſe, it has deprived his country of the advantage of his wiſdom and ſpirit in the conduct of our public affairs: I would therefore wiſh him to relax that ſeverity of manners. The licenſe of theſe times will juſtify ſuch an addreſs. I ſeriouſly call upon him to unite with Lord *B—e*, if ſuch an union will throw into his hands the power of once more ſaving his country, now from her domeſtic deſtroyers, as before from her foreign enemies.

It were fooliſh indeed, if a *womaniſh idea of conſiſtency*, that is, of acting always with the ſame man, ſhould influence Mr. *P—tt* to go wrong. The great and noble conſiſtency, worthy a patriot, is ſteadily to purſue his country's good, and whether, in the changes of time, a *N-c-ſt-e*, a *German W—e*, or a Lord *B—e*, may be the inſtruments, it matters little to his country. I would not exclude even the pretty pair that are now playing miniſters, Mr. *G—ville* and Lord *H—x*. I think they might be uſeful; the firſt writes a good hand, and loiters many hours in his office, without indeed much benefit, but with great Satisfaction to himſelf. There are many diſpatches in the Secretary of State's office, which do not require c-f-d-nce: let Mr.—— copy thoſe, and when copied deliver them to Lord——— to be packeted,

ed, and diſpatched, which, I muſt ſay, my Lord is extremely capable of, as certainly no man in *England* folds up a packet ſo neatly. If good ſalaries are given them, this worthy pair will, I undertake, be as well pleaſed to draw together there, as in their preſent high offices.——We muſt not accuſe either of them of ambition; but if the avarice of the one, and the vanity and neceſſity of the other, induce them to retain their ſtations in the ſtate, confuſion to all muſt be the conſequence. It is to prevent this that I preſumed juſt now to call upon Mr. *P—tt*, I now veture to call on Lord *B—e*. I am not one of thoſe who could ever impute his country as a crime to this nobleman. As to his being the King's favourite, I am neither afraid nor aſhamed publickly to declare, that this circumſtance, inſtead of raiſing my abhorrence, creates in me a ſort of eſteem for the man. I think an eſteem reaſonably founded, as the K——'s own character aſſures us, that this nobleman's favour was not owing to an indulgence of his maſter's vices. His ambition, however, of being prime miniſter has had evil conſequence; it has thrown the K—— and k-gd--m into incapable and unſafe hands. It lies upon him to exert himſelf to reſtore to his K— and his country, the tranquility which his ambition has interrupted. He modeſtly and worthily, I own, endeavoured it, by the meaſure, in retiring ſome time ſince from office. Did his good intentions ſucceed; Has the nation ſhewed more ſatisfaction in the motley adminiſtration which ſucceeded, than it did in his; Mr. *G—ville*, who having firſt flattered, then frightened, and at laſt betrayed Lord *B—e*, headed the triumvirate, having on his right hand a bear with a title, who, with the manners and ſtomack of a clown, did ſome good with his princely fortune; for there are who confeſs his bounty. Peace be therefore to his aſhes. I ſpeak not of him as a man, but a ſtateſman; and nothing ſurely but the ſtrange confuſion of our times could ſhew him to the world as even the third part of a miniſter.

Mr.——'s other partner in power has courtly manners. To this n--ble--'s talents I muſt do juſtice. There is not certainly a man in the kingdom who can ſo adroitly go through that great, that important buſineſs of a m--n--ter, at a levee. To ſee with what dexterity and care he will ſmile, and promiſe, a plain man would think him a good one. By theſe worthy talents of his own, and the real abilities of another, he, unhappily for his country, gained credit enough in a neighbouring country (*I——d.*) to raiſe him to the power of being miſchevous in this; but he muſt be ſoon found out here, as he was there.

(*The Remainder will be in our next.*)

NEWS.

TUNIS, Feb. 25.

The draught gives little hope of the enſuing harveſt. The price of corn is exceſſive, and moſt of the inhabitants are obliged to make bread from the kernels of olives.

A ſoutherly wind, which blew from the 21ſt to the 23d, occaſioned the heats to be as great as they are in June. On the 24th, at ten in the morning, the ſky was obſcured by a cloud of graſshoppers, who covered the horizen for two hours and a half; but happily few fell upon the country. The people are buſy in gathering them, not only to prevent their doing miſchief, but for food.

They take notice in letters from Peterſburgh, of the middle of May, that it was then as cold there as if it was the depth of winter, and that the Nerway was freſh frozen over.

Naples, March 20. The dearth we have ſuffered begins to ceaſe, as ſhips laden with corn arrived ſucceſſively from England, Leghorn, and other parts.

March 27. On the 23d. 100,000 Tomoli of corn arrived here, and 200,000 more are expected. Amidſt all our calamities we have the proſpect of a plentiful harveſt; but in the mean time, to prevent any ill conſequences from the deſpair of the inhabitants, horſe and patrolers are continually on duty. On the 15th, we tho't we were on the Eve of a ſedition. A dragoon who was ſtationed to guard an oven, having been killed by a man with whom he had a diſpute, there was a report the priſons were broke open; whereupon the ſhops and gates were ſhut, and every thing was in confuſion. The calamities are ſtill greater in the country. At Nola the people have riſen, and ſet the priſoners at liberty. The magiſtrate of health has given the neceſſary orders in conſequence of advice from Rhodes of an epidemical diſtemper there.

Rome, March 26. Our Nobleſſe are preparing to feaſt the duke of York on his arrival here; and two pictures are intended as preſents for his highneſs, one in ſilk embroidered with gold; the other in Moſaick, with a collection of ſcarce prints.

Magdeburgh, April 24. The king is indefatigable in his attentions to the welfare of his ſubjects. A new regulation is made concerning the ſchools, which is eſteemed a maſter-piece. The edict on

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the obſervation of the ſabbath is renewed, whereby working, diverſions in carriages, or on the water, and frequenting public houſes on Sundays and Holidays, are forbidden under the ſevereſt penalties. The Juſtices of the peace are once a month to give in an account of the behaviour of the inhabitants, to be ſigned by the miniſter of the place; which is to be tranſmitted to the chamber of War and Domains, who are to lay it before the king.

LONDON.

May 21. Saturday laſt were examined in Bow ſtreet, before Sir John Fielding, Thomas Kynaſton, William Kelynge, John Spinnage, and John Phillips, Eſqrs. four footmen, charged with riotous behaviour at Ranelagh houſe, by hiſſing ſeveral of the Nobility, relative to their not giving or ſuffering vails to be taken, pelting ſeveral gentlemen with brickbats, and breaking the windows, &c. when one, who had threatened violence againſt the perſons of the Lords Cornwallis and Allen, and who had alſo aſſaulted a Perſon who had endeavoured to diſſuade him from his riotous proceedings, was ſent to Newgate, another was bound to his good behaviour, and publicly diſcharged from his maſter's Service, one ſet at liberty, no one appearing againſt him, and the other diſmiſſed by the magiſtrates, on aſking pardon, and promiſing to diſcover his accomplices.

Yeſterday George Pitt, Eſq; his majeſty's embaſſador at the court of Turin, arrived at his houſe in Arlington ſtreet, from that kingdom.

The laſt letters from Warſaw of the 1ſt inſt. adviſe, that the merchants and great dealers of that city, were ſecuring their beſt effects by ſending them down the river Viſtula to Dantzick, and lodging them in the monaſteries, being apprehenſive that the flames of war will be ſoon kindled in that neighbourhood.

Money is ſo very plentiful in Holland, that they lend it on Engliſh good ſecurities, and even on India ſtock at three per cent. on Dutch two and a half per cent. and diſcount on all ſorts of bills two per cent.

They write from Scluchteren in Germany, of the 2d inſt. that a water ſpout, or cloud, happened to break near that place, by which ſix of the adjacent villages were quite ruined.

Yeſterday the right hon. the Lord High Chancellor kiſſed his majeſty's hand on being created an earl, by the title of Earl of Northington, Viſcount Henley, and Baron of Grange, in Hampſhire.

It is ſaid that France, in concert with the court of Vienna, intereſts herſelf with ardour for prince Charles of Saxony, in order to get him ſeated on the throne of Poland.

According to advices from Poland, we may collect from all circumſtances, that the approaching election for the crown of Poland will excite vaſt commotions. It is ſaid that letters have been received from Conſtantinople, in which the Grand Signior threatens Ruſſia with war. Others pretend to have received advices of the march of a numerous army of Tartars, But theſe rumours want confirmation.

A few days ſince Mr. Morea, an eminent painter, preſented a picture of his Majeſty on horſeback, attended by Lord Ligonier, to the Queen; who was ſo much pleaſed with the execution, that ſhe ordered Mr. Morea a purſe of 100 guineas, as a reward for his ingenuity.

The ſhips now building at Chatham, are, the Victory of 116 guns, the London and Barfleur of 90 guns each, and the Raiſonable of 74. The Victory is the largeſt ſhip that ever was built in England.

The report ſome time ſince current, that the French were to cede New Orleans to the Spaniards, ſeems to be founded on truth, as we are informed in the Gazette, that M. Iſaſli, a Spaniſh colonel, is appointed to the government of that place.

Laſt Saturday, about 5 o'clock in the morning, a tradeſman, near Wardour ſtreet, Soho, attempted to hang himſelf on the iron rails of his own houſe, but was prevented by the rope's breaking. He then pulled out a knife, cut himſelf acroſs the belly, afterwards ſtabbed himſelf in both arms, and in half an hour, expired in the moſt exquiſite torment.

One day laſt week, a young perſon at Shrewſbury, poiſon'd herſelf the day after ſhe was married.

A report prevails, that his Grace the Duke of Bedford is going over to France; but on what occaſion is not declared.

Yeſterday near 1000 wt. of ſilver was entered, and ſtamped at Goldſmith's hall; the greateſt quantity in one day that has been known for many years.

On Monday evening a gentleman in the city, who had loſt a pocket-book, containing ſome notes of value, for which he had advertiſed an inconſiderable reward (payment being ſtopt) received the following letter by the Penny-poſt: "Sir, This is to acquaint you, that I have juſt this moment thruſt your pocket book, and all the contents, into the kitchen fire; had you offered any thing like a reward for the recovery, you ſhould have had it without the charge of a ſixpence, as neither my circumſtances or inclinations require or allow me to benefit by the misfortunes of other people. If you ſhould ever have a ſecond occaſion to advertiſe, aſſume the appearance of generoſity; pay a juſt attention to the exigency of the poor, leſt the finder ſhould ſtand in need of your bounty; for otherwiſe it is poſſible my example may be imitated, in caſe he ſhould not. Yours, LACONIC.

We hear a contract has lately been entered into with four eminent maſter ſhip builders, to furniſh 10 new Britiſh built frigates, of 30 guns each, for the ſervices of the king of Pruſſia.

Friday a Lady dropt a gold repeating-watch at the lower end of Saville-row, which was immediately picked up by a poor baſket woman, who followed the Lady, delivered her the watch, and was generouſly rewarded with a ſhilling; but a well-dreſſed Gentleman, who ſaw the whole tranſaction, remonſtrated ſo genteely on the extreme honeſty and poverty of the finder, and the little proportion there was between the gratuity and the value of the watch, that the Lady pulled out her purſe, and gave her four guineas.

NEWBERN, Auguſt 31.

By a Veſſel in 7 Days from Charles-Town, we hear, That juſt before ſhe ſailed, a Packet arrived there from England, which brought the diſagreeable News, that the FRENCH, DUTCH, and SPANIARDS, have formed a Confederacy, and are on the Point of declaring War againſt us.

If this alarming Piece of NEWS ſhould be TRUE, what a Situation muſt we be in!—Almoſt every *Acquiſition* of a long and glorious War *given up*, the famous *Treaty* in *many* Reſpects not *complied with* on the Part of the *French*, our *Taxes* no Way *leſſened*, our American Colonies ſorely *diſtreſſed* by the *Mother* Country, our People *diſcontented*, and 130 *Millions* National Debt at our *Heels*. ——*Frenchmen* have SOME *Courage*; *Spaniards* a LITTLE; but *Dutchmen* will FIGHT! So that we may expect a *ſore Drubbing*.

For *ANTIGUA*, Directly,

The Sloop TRYAL,

JOHN SCOTT, COMMANDER:

NOW lying at NEWBERN; very well accommodated for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, enquire of the Maſter, at Richard Ellis's, Merchant, in NEWBERN.

Juſt PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at the *Printing-Office* in NEWBERN, *Price* 3s.

THE JOURNAL of the Houſe of Aſſembly, at the laſt Seſſion at *Wilmington*.

ALSO,

THE Acts of Aſſembly, paſſed laſt Seſſions, at *Wilmington*.

Cuſtom Houſe, London, Nov. 25, 1765.

THE Honourable Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, having been inform'd that Compoſitions have been frequently enter'd into for the Duties impoſed by the Acts of 6 *Geo.* II. payable to his Majeſty at the Ports of *America*, give this Publick Notice, That whoever will make Diſcovery of any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall have been guilty of entering into, or conniving at ſuch Compoſitions, to *John Temple*, Eſq; or *Peter Randolph*, Eſq; Surveyors-General of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in *North-America*, or other Principal Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, the Collector, or Comptroller, of any Port, except the Port where ſuch Fraud was enter'd into, ſo that the Parties offending may be convicted thereof, and the Duties recover'd to the Crown, ſhall receive One Third Part of the Duties ſo recover'd.

STOLEN or Strayed, a light Bay Horſe, with black Mane and Tail, about 14 Hands high, ſome Saddle Spots on his Back, and branded on the mounting Buttock with the Letters I S. The Perſon who brings the ſaid Horſe to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive *Forty Shillings* Reward; or whoever will give Information where he is to be found, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward. *P. G.*

To be LETT for any Term of Years,

THE Ferry and Plantation whereon the Subſcriber now lives, known by the Name of Graves's Ferry, near Newbern. The Plantation is in good Order for Cropping. I will oblige myſelf to keep the Ferry well provided with good Boats. Any Perſon inclinable to rent ſaid Ferry, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber on the Premiſes. *Richard Graves.*

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A Collection of all the ACTS OF ASSEMBLY of the Province of *North Carolina*, in Force and Uſe, ſince the Reviſal of the LAWS in the Year 1751: Together with an exact Table. To which is prefixed, a Liſt of the Names of thoſe Gentlemen who ſubſcribed for the BOOK.

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